

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Webb, M. C. House

other names/site number S-2484

2. Location

street & number South side of Rt. 26, southeast of Rt. 26 & Omar & Powell Roads ☐ not for publication

city or town Clarksville ☐ vicinity

state Delaware code DE county Sussex code 005 zip code 19970

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☐ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other, (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Webb, M. C. House  
Name of Property

Sussex, DE  
County and State

## 5. Classification

### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private  
☐ public-local  
☐ public-State  
☐ public-Federal

### Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)  
☐ district  
☐ site  
☐ structure  
☐ object

### Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	2	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
3	2	Total

### Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

### Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling - residence

Agriculture/storage - barn

Agriculture/storage - corn crib

Agriculture/storage - barn

Agriculture/animal facility - barn

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling - residence

Vacant/not in use

Vacant/not in use

Vacant/not in use

Vacant/not in use

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

I-House/Vernacular Gothic Revival

Mixed

No Style

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Asbestos

roof Asphalt

other Brick chimney

Wood

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheets

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☐ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

### Period of Significance

c. 1870 - c. 1885

### Significant Dates

N/A

### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

Unknown

## Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

### Primary location of additional data

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other

Name of repository:

McCormick, Taylor & Associates, Inc.

Webb, M. C. House  
Name of Property

Sussex, DE  
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.02 Acres

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 

1	8
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6	1	0	3	2
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2	2	3	5	5	7
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Zone Easting Northing

3 

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Zone Easting Northing

4 

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☐ See continuation sheet

### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Charles A. Richmond/ Historic Structures Specialist

organization McCormick, Taylor & Associates, Inc. date July 2003 (Revised December 2003)

street & number 2 Commerce Square, 2001 Market Street telephone 215.592.4200

city or town Philadelphia state PA zip code 19103

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

#### Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

#### Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

### Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Vergil S. & Beula J. Davis

street & number South side of Rt.26 telephone N/A

city or town Clarksville state DE zip code 19970

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Webb, M. C. House Sussex County, DE

**Description**

The M. C. Webb House is a two and one-half story, five-bay, asbestos-clad, I-house dwelling with vernacular Gothic Revival detailing, with an asphalt-shingle cross-gable roof with a brick foundation and a full-width front porch. The M. C. Webb House does not appear on the 1868 Beers Atlas Map; physical evidence and the vernacular Gothic Revival detailing suggest a construction date of c. 1880. The main (north) façade features a central double-leaf glazed and paneled entrance flanked by two single wood sash 2/2 windows. The second floor features five single bays of wood sash 2/2 windows. In the central peak there is an arch-head window with a wood 2/2 sash; the peak has diamond and fish scale shingles and bargeboard. The east façade has two wood 2/2 windows on the first floor and vinyl 1/1 windows in the gable peak; the west façade has the same fenestration and an interior end brick chimney. There is a two-story rear ell with a gable roof; attached to the southern end of the ell is a one-story shed roof addition. This southernmost addition features a two-story concrete block exterior chimney. Overall, the dwelling maintains good integrity of design, workmanship and materials, and remains true to its vernacular, I-house form. This dwelling is a contributing feature.

To the south of the main building are two agricultural-related outbuildings. The first is gable-front, mixed-use small barn with wood clapboard exterior, and an asbestos shingle roof and shed roof addition. Contributing. To the south of this gable-front barn is a one-story, gable-front corn house. The front façade features a pedestrian door and asbestos roll siding. The roof has an open rake, and is clad in asphalt roll roofing. These structures were likely moved to the property sometime after 1981, as the Cultural Resource Survey Structural Data Form completed by Emma Jean Joseph and Dawn Williams in July 6, 1981 does not note the presence of any outbuildings on the M. C. Webb House property. Neither one of these outbuildings appears to be used for agricultural purposes. These two outbuildings are contributing features.

To the southeast of the main building is a one-story, gable-front, asphalt-shingle barn. The main façade features a paired opening with a paired hinged horizontal wood plank closure; above the entrance is a hay door opening. This structure is in a state of disrepair, and is not currently being used for agricultural purposes. This structure was likely moved to the property sometime after 1981, as the Cultural Resource Survey Structural Data Form completed by Emma Jean Joseph Dawn Williams in July 6, 1981 does not note the presence of any outbuildings on the M. C. Webb House property. This barn is a noncontributing feature.

To the extreme south of the main building is a modern, one story, asphalt-shingle, shed roof animal barn. The exterior features vertical wood weatherboard, and paired, paneled animal doors along the front façade. Based on physical evidence, this structure was likely constructed c. 1990. An abandoned car is parked to the east of the barn; overgrown fields are seen north and south of this structure. This outbuilding is a noncontributing feature.

Mature evergreens flank the front façade of the M.C. Webb House fronting Route 26, while a fenced animal pen is seen to the south of the dwelling in the rear of the lot. No animals were seen on the property during the field survey in March 2002.

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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### Webb, M. C. House Sussex County, DE

#### Statement of Significance

The M.C. Webb House (S-2484) is recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C: architectural significance as an I-house property type with vernacular Gothic Revival detailing. As per the criteria set forth in the Regional Historic Context for Baltimore Hundred in the *Route 26 Eligibility Study*, eligible centered-gable, I-houses with Gothic Revival-style detailing to the *National Register of Historic Places* should exhibit significance and integrity of setting, design, location, feeling, association, materials and workmanship, and be free of unsympathetic, modern additions. Eligible I-house dwellings with Gothic Revival detailing should ideally retain their original wood-frame full-width front façade porches, pointed arch windows (or original fenestration), dormers, or other wood decorative elements (such as bargeboard) as per the eligibility criteria set forth in the *Route 26 Eligibility Study*. The M.C. Webb House features its original full-width front porch, its original fishscale shingles along the front façade in the gable peak, arch windows, corbeled brick chimney, and original wood sash windows - all anticipated physical characteristics for eligible I-houses with Gothic Revival detailing. The M.C. Webb House therefore retains both integrity and significance as an I-house property type with vernacular Gothic Revival detailing. The period of significance for the M. C. Webb House is c. 1870 – c. 1885, which is the date of original construction for the main dwelling.

The M.C. Webb House is not being recommended as eligible under Criterion A: agricultural significance because it does not convey a full and complete picture of farm life in Baltimore Hundred. According to the eligibility criteria as set forth in the *Route 26 Eligibility Study*, an eligible agricultural complex from the period of Urbanization and Early Suburbanization must convey integrity, significance, and associative characteristics of agricultural production in order to be recommended eligible. The M. C. Webb House property is not presently being used for agricultural pursuits, nor does it possess the fields and open spaces associated with agricultural production. The corn house and small barn have been moved to the property sometime after c. 1981; postdating the period of significance of the main dwelling. The type and assortment of outbuildings is not exceptional or unusual; modifications to these structures have occurred since the early twentieth century when they were likely constructed. To date, no information has been found to collaborate agricultural activities that have ensued on the property.

The M. C. Webb House is not affiliated with any persons important to local, state or national history (Criterion B). Owing to prior ground disturbance, there is little probability that new information will result from any archaeological testing performed in the vicinity of the property (Criterion D).

The M. C. Webb House is not a contributing feature to the Clarksville which is being recommended an ineligible district due to loss of integrity of design, setting, association, materials, and feeling due to modern infill, demolition, and alterations.

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Webb, M. C. House Sussex County, DE

### Historical Background and Significance

Baltimore Hundred is located along the southeastern coast of Sussex County, Delaware. Bounded to the north by the Indian River Bay, to the south by the state of Maryland, to the east by the Atlantic Ocean, and to the west by Dagsboro Hundred, Baltimore Hundred's boundary was much contested through the eighteenth century. Both the colonies of Delaware and Maryland claimed the area of Baltimore Hundred; it was not until 1775 that Worcester County, Maryland, released its claims to the land and ceded the territory to Delaware (Scharf, p. 1339).

Settlement during the early-mid nineteenth century (1830-1880) mimicked earlier colonial patterns. People preferred to live in non-nucleated patterns away from previously established communities. The arrival of the railroad through Sussex County in the 1850s and 1860s, however, forever altered these settlement patterns. The Delaware Railroad, which pushed south to Delmar in 1859, helped connect Sussex County to northern urban communities (Williams, pp. 1-2). Small towns or cross roads proliferated (such as Roxana and Frankford) in response to these rail lines. While these new railroad lines were an improvement over the shallow, shoal-filled bays and atrocious dirt roads in Baltimore Hundred, the rail lines did not bring immediate local prosperity (Carter, p. 8). Instead, these railroads helped to slowly transform the nature of commerce and transportation throughout the Baltimore Hundred area over time (Carter, p. 8).

One of the emergent property types along the Route 26 in Baltimore Hundred, Sussex County, Delaware corridor that typically dates to the period of Industrialization and Early Urbanization (1830-1880) is the Agricultural Complex.<sup>1</sup> An Agricultural Complex is composed of a farmstead with one or more dwellings on the property, along with yards, gardens, fences, ditches, wells, and other standing "domestic and agricultural outbuildings" (De Cunzo & Garcia, pp. 234-5). Most Agricultural Complexes from this time period featured vernacular I-house dwellings that the farm owner is presumed to have lived in; other dwellings such as tenant houses, or farm manager houses may have been located on the property which date to this time period, but most are anticipated to have been razed, moved, or deteriorated (De Cunzo & Garcia, p. 235). Domestic and agricultural outbuildings such as corn stacks (houses), small barns, sheds, granaries, hay poles, and root houses are also expected features of intact nineteenth century Agricultural Complexes – however, due to their often impermanent nature, and changes in agricultural technology, few are expected to have survived into the

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<sup>1</sup> The following discussion of the Agricultural Complex property type is derived from Lu Ann De Cunzo and Ann Marie Garcia's October 1992 *Historic Context: The Archaeology of Agriculture and Rural Life, New Castle and Kent Counties, Delaware, 1830-1940*; this same definition of an Agricultural Complex was used again by De Cunzo & Garcia in their August 1993 report "Neither a Desert Nor A Paradise:" *Historic Context For The Archaeology Of Agriculture And Rural Life, Sussex County, Delaware, 1770-1940*. While the original context focused on the northern two-thirds of Delaware, the "social and cultural aspects of farm life" as developed in the report can be refined with modification to Baltimore Hundred, Sussex County, Delaware area (De Cunzo & Garcia, p. 1). In addition, John Bedell's *Historic Context: The Archaeology of Farm and Rural Dwelling Sites in New Castle and Kent Counties, Delaware 1730-1770 and 1770-1830* (2002) also helped inform, to a lesser degree, the definition of an Agricultural Complex within this report. Meetings with MTA, DelDOT, and the Delaware SHPO in December 2002 and May 2003 encouraged a focus on the evaluation of agricultural resources functionally, rather than stylistically.

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### Webb, M. C. House Sussex County, DE

twenty-first century. According to De Cunzo and Garcia, “utilitarian and nonutilitarian spaces and features directly associated with these buildings—landscaped lawns, yards, and gardens; kitchen gardens; work yards; animal pens; wells and other water sources; drives, lanes, and paths; trash and other waste disposal area and features” are all key features spatially to the farmstead plan of Agricultural Complexes (De Cunzo & Garcia, p. 235). Agricultural fields, wood lots, marshes, ditches, streams, and orchards are all important natural features of Agricultural Complexes as well, which contribute to the overall setting and feeling of a property (De Cunzo & Garcia, p. 235). Appearances suggest that the M.C. Webb House was likely once part of an Agricultural Complex; however, the property today has lost most of its association to its agricultural past.

The arrival of the railroad during the period of Industrialization and Early Urbanization (1830-1880) helped continue what came to be known as the I-house form in Baltimore Hundred.<sup>2</sup> I-houses are usually found on Agricultural Complexes, are two and one-half stories in height, one or two rooms deep, three, four, or five bays in width, and feature a side-gable roofline. While the I-house existed in pre-railroad America, especially in regions of the Tidewater South where traditional British folk forms persisted, rail lines helped provide cheap, plentiful lumber to areas once limited by water transportation routes, which helped continue the popularity of the familiar, side-gable house form (McAlester, p. 96). Railroads also helped disseminate changing stylistic trends and urban news to the rural inhabitants of Baltimore Hundred. Affluent local farmers could now add stylistic details to make their simple, side-gabled dwellings appear fashionable, as they were no longer restricted exclusively to local building materials and customs (McAlester, pp. 96, 89). Existing I-houses were altered during the post-railroad era to include front and side porches, chimneys, and rearward ell extensions, and vernacular Gothic Revival and Italianate details as their owners saw fit (McAlester, p. 96). Some earlier side-gable houses featured Greek Revival style elements, such as a lower-pitched gable roofline, with wide cornice lines with boxed returns and six-pane glazed windows, while other later dwellings exhibited hints of Italianate influences with slightly overhanging eaves supported by decorative brackets, and single, tall, narrow, arched windows (McAlester, p. 178, 210). In rural areas along the present-day Route 26 corridor, architectural styles such as vernacular Greek Revival, Italianate and Gothic Revival continued long past their popularity in urban centers. Local residents opted to selectively adapt elements from popular styles in their own vernacular housing forms long after they were out of vogue in cities. Defining characteristics of side-gabled houses (I-house) built after the railroad arrived in Sussex County include dwellings that are two and one-half stories in height, three-to-five bays in width, and one or two rooms deep, typically with a center stair or passage (Bucher, p. 244).

I-houses are also seen along the Route 26 corridor with vernacular Gothic Revival detailing, such as a cross-gable. Gothic Revival style was popular especially in rural areas, as it was an architectural form that was “compatible with the natural landscape,” with stylistic details (such as multiple gables and full-width porches) that were particularly well-suited for large lots and pre-existing dwellings, such as I-houses (Herman p. 139).

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<sup>2</sup> Note: the term “I-house” will be used interchangeably with the two and one-half story, three, four or five bay, side-gable building form in the discussion which follows. Virginia & Lee McAlester’s *A Field Guide to American Houses* (2000) section on “Folk Houses – National” (pages 88-101) helped provide a description of I-houses in the which will be used to assess National Register eligibility along the Route 26 APE.



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### Webb, M. C. House Sussex County, DE

Steeply pitched roofs, frequently pierced with cross gables and decorated with vergeboard, along with pointed-arch windows and full-width one-story porches all characterize vernacular Gothic Revival structures (McAlester, p. 197). Frequently these modified I-house dwellings are symmetrical in feeling with an open-rake, open-eave roofline, feature two-over-two double-hung sash windows, bay windows, or false shaping details surrounding rectangular windows (McAlester, p. 199). The Gothic Revival style was popular in rural areas from c. 1840, when Andrew Jackson Downing first published his *Cottage Residences* (1842) pattern book, until c. 1885, when resurgence for the style faded after English critic John Ruskin's designs waned in popularity (McAlester, p. 200). It is likely, however, given the popularity of the Gothic Revival style in rural areas that it lingered on well into the twentieth century in the Baltimore Hundred vicinity. The M.C. Webb House was likely constructed c. 1870-1885, and features Gothic Revival styling with its decorative cross gable, vergeboard, and fishscale shingles.

The community of Clarksville was also established in the middle nineteenth century. In 1850, Peleg W. Helm opened a store in present-day Clarksville (what is presumed to be this "store" is shown on the 1868 Pomeroy & Beers *Atlas of the State of Delaware*), and a few years later a post office was organized (The U.S. Postal Service *Record of Appointment of Postmasters* does not list a salaried postmaster in Clarksville until Charles S. Richards petitioned for a post office in 1893, however). Clarksville reputedly is named in honor of Gideon Clark, an early pioneer living in the vicinity during the nineteenth century. By the turn of the twentieth century, Clarksville was a small community of 225 to 250 residents, most of whom were likely engaged in some form of agriculture (U.S. Postal Service, *Post Office Department Report of Site Locations*, 1893).

Ditching and dredging efforts continued in earnest throughout Baltimore Hundred in the nineteenth century. The Beaver Dam Ditch Company was formally incorporated on February 23, 1865 (Scharf, p. 1342). Land reclamation occurred in the vicinity of the Cypress Swamp, and the introduction of lime and manure as fertilizers benefited agriculture. The conclusion of the Civil War heralded the expansion of peach orchards in southern Delaware, and strawberries were grown in large quantities in northern Baltimore Hundred by the 1870s (Collins & Eby, p. 207). Limited by reliance on animal power, a scarcity of navigable inland water routes, and little available capital, farming efforts languished in comparison to enterprises in New Castle County, Delaware.

Even throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, inhabitants in Baltimore Hundred clung to historic settlement patterns and gravitated toward rural, agricultural pursuits. Many locals kept one foot "firmly planted in the eighteenth century" as conservative attitudes and agricultural practices persisted in southeastern Delaware well into the twentieth century (Williams, p. 95). The one limited exception to this pattern occurred as communities grew around transportation routes, forming small, linear roadside towns. The advent and affordability of the automobile, coupled with an improved highway system, prompted the development of truck farming. Paved roadways facilitated the timely transport of perishable fruits such as strawberries to urban markets, along with poultry. Ultimately, the development of the commercial chicken broiler industry proved to be "one of the most significant events in the evolution of Delaware commercial agriculture" that helped replace waning maritime interests (Herman & Lanier, p. 238-239).

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### Webb, M. C. House Sussex County, DE

Railroad lines passing through the region to the west, coupled with the expansion of paved highways in the twentieth century also promoted growth of the egg and poultry industries (Collins & Eby, p. 207).<sup>3</sup> While many local farmers had previously been engaged in egg production, it suddenly became profitable to raise and dress broiler chickens for delivery to New York City and Philadelphia. Broiler chicken production rose to unprecedented levels during this time period, and was a savior for the local and state economy during the Great Depression of the 1930s.

New and existing agricultural complexes along the Route 26 vicinity from Ocean View to Clarksville were deeply influenced by the poultry industry in the first and second quarters of the twentieth century. As discussed earlier, many farm wives had been raising small flocks of chickens since the mid-to-late nineteenth century to supply their families with eggs and meat. After the explosion of the broiler industry, led by the Steeles in Ocean View in the 1920s, farmhouses, along with agricultural and domestic outbuildings, began to change. Grain/corn farming continued on many farmsteads; however, corn was now typically being grown for chicken feed rather than for human consumption or export. As such, corn cribs (or "stacks") from the nineteenth century were moved around farms, and were used to store grain. Small equipment sheds, granaries, small barns, and chicken houses are all individual anticipated Agricultural Property Types within these Baltimore Hundred Agricultural Complexes, as are modified I-houses with Colonial and Gothic Revival exterior stylistic elements that helped form the hub of many farmsteads along Route 26. The M.C. Webb property contains multiple outbuildings that were likely moved to the property during the twentieth century for various agricultural purposes.

The M. C. Webb House is an excellent example of a I-house with Gothic Revival detailing along Route 26. This property retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship when few other pronounced Gothic Revival dwellings remain intact along Route 26.

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<sup>3</sup> Before 1917, Sussex County in total had less than 35 miles of paved roadway. By 1924, Coleman Du Pont's "revolutionary concrete highway" – Route 113 – ran the entire length of the state of Delaware and "provided new economic opportunities," especially for farmers (De Cunzo & Garcia, p. 31). See Lu Ann De Cunzo & Ann Marie Garcia's *"Neither A Desert Nor A Paradise:" Historic Context For The Archaeology of Agriculture And Rural Life, Sussex County, Delaware, 1770-1940* (August 1993).

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**Webb, M. C. House Sussex County, DE**

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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**Webb, M. C. House Sussex County, DE**

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 9

**Webb, M. C. House Sussex County, DE**

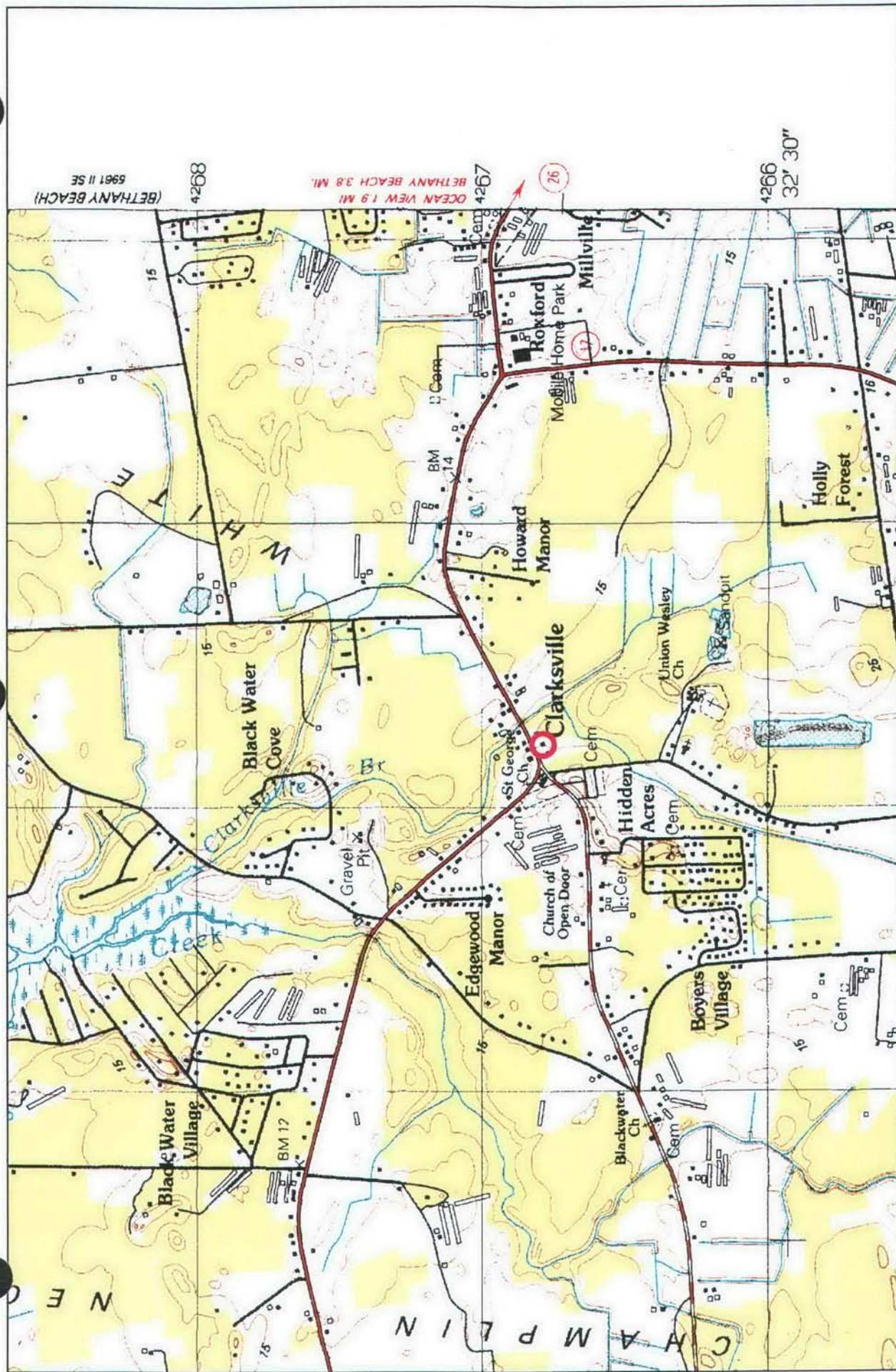
### **National Register Boundary Description**

In accordance with "National Register Bulletin: Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties (Revised 1997)," consideration was given to the distribution of resources, current legal boundaries, historic boundaries, natural features, and cultural features. The proposed boundary for this resource follows that of Tax Parcel 1-34-11-192.00. The period of significance for the M. C. Webb House (S-2484) is c. 1870 – c. 1885, which is the date of original construction for the main dwelling. The dwelling and small mixed-use barn and corn crib are contributing features, while the modern animal stable and small barn are not contributing features to the resource because they were either moved to the property or constructed well after the period of significance.

### **Boundary Justification**

This boundary is sufficient to convey significance under Criterion C. It encompasses the dwelling and related outbuildings, and 2.02 acres of land surrounding the property. This boundary was prepared in accordance with the guidelines in the National Register Bulletin: "Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties".





Webb, M.C. House  
Sussex County, DE

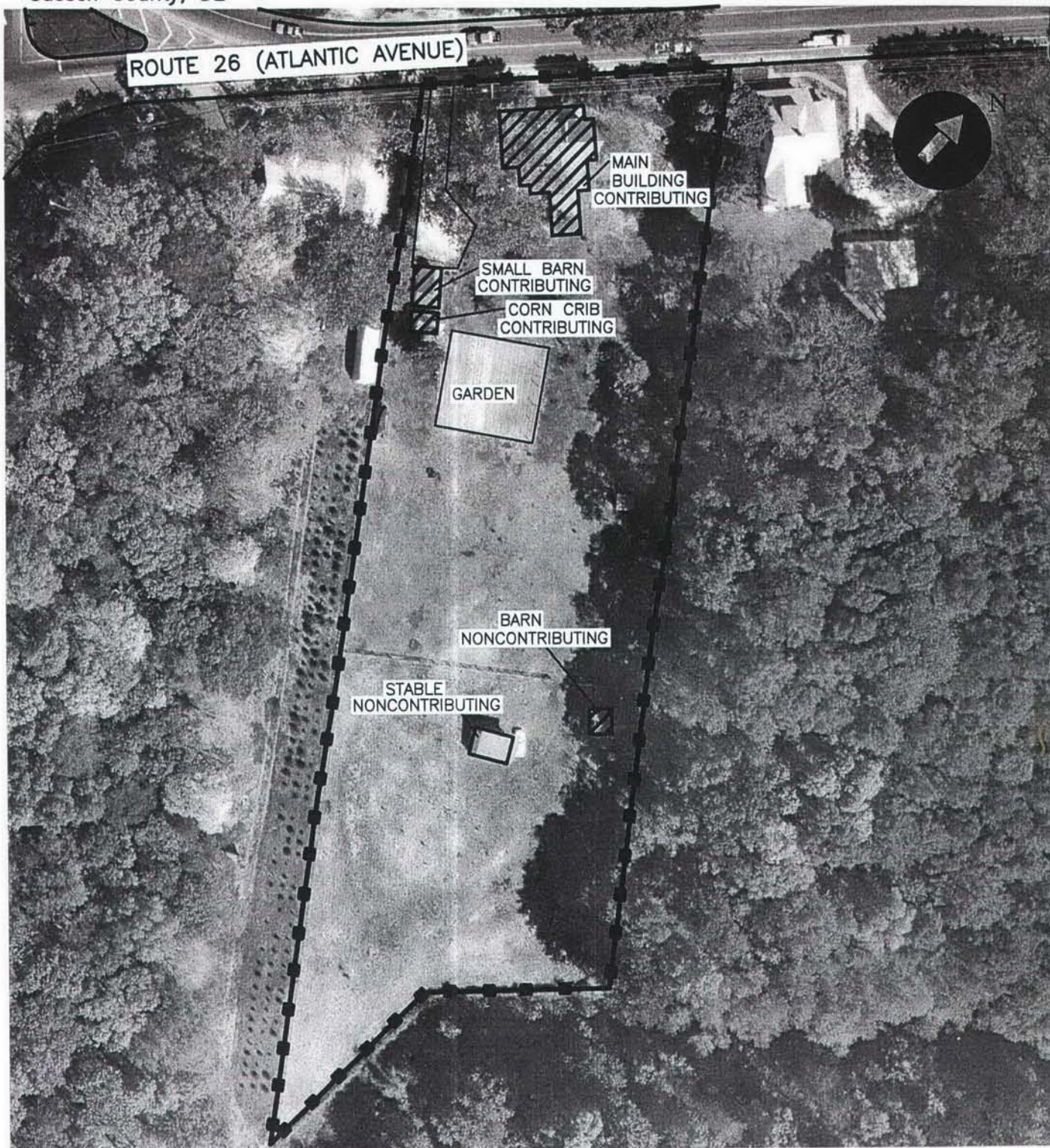
Zone: 18  
UTM: N-223557  
E-61032



Frankford, Delaware  
USGS Quadrangle  
1984, Photorevised 1991



Webb, M.C. , House  
South Side of RT. 26 Southeast of Powell Farm Road  
Sussex County, DE



APPROX. SCALE 1"=80'

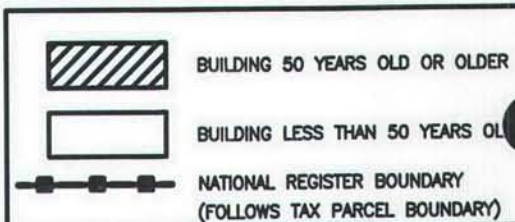




Photo 1: Front façade, facing southeast.



Photo 2: Rear lateral, facing north.





Photo 3: Rear lateral, facing west.



Photo 4: Garage, facing south.

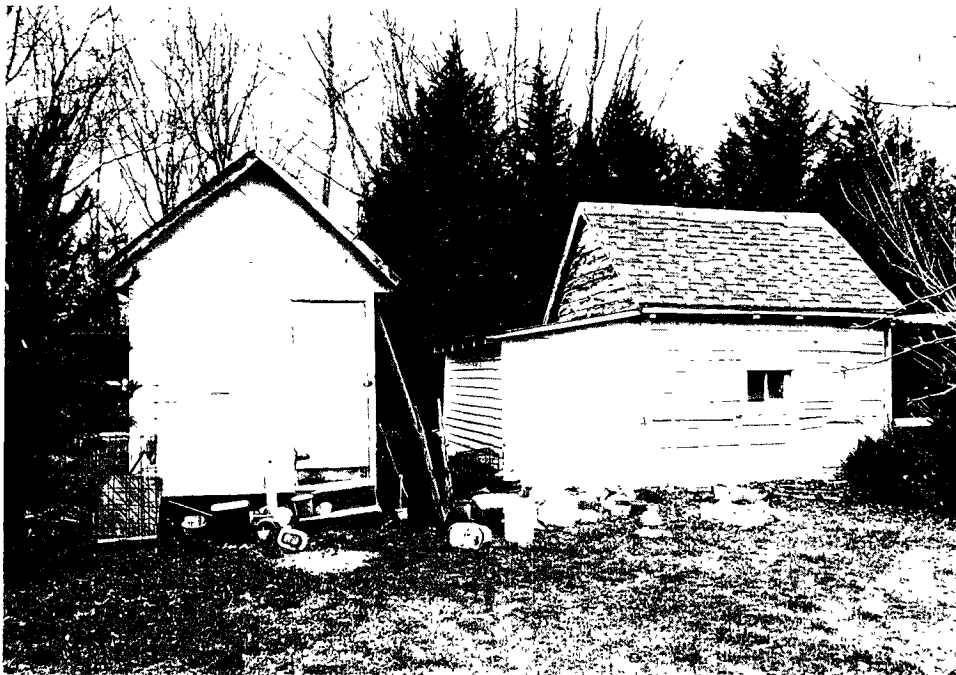


Photo 5: Garage and corn crib, facing west/southwest.



Photo 6: Stable, facing south.



Photo 7: Barn, facing east/northeast.